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child labor from interstate commerce was held unconstitutional by a five to four decision. (*Hammer v. Dagenhart* (1918) 247 U. S. 251, 62 L. Ed. 1101, 38 Sup. Ct. Rep. 524, 6 California Law Review 95.) A decision on such a question cannot be regarded as final. Then the attempt was made by Congress to accomplish the same result under the taxing power, which had been successfully employed to abolish white phosphorus in the making of matches. The child labor act, however, has recently been held unconstitutional by the District Court of the Western District of North Carolina (*George v. Bailey* (Aug. 22, 1921) 10 California Law Review 95). If the people want such legislation and it is declared unconstitutional, it may be necessary to resort to another constitutional amendment.

There still remains the treaty power. Undoubtedly more can be done under the treaty power than by direct action of Congress, as the Migratory Bird decision shows. (10 American Labor Legislation Review, p. 133.) It may be a question of policy, however, whether the President and the Senate should endeavor to do what cannot be done by the President and Congress. One feels after reading the book that we are entering into a field of international and interstate activities that will be enlarged enormously in succeeding years. California, for example, has a minimum wage for women. There is considerable agitation against the law just now, not because it is considered a bad law but because of the competition of states which have no such measure. The problems involved in this and other competition are for future solution and are not included in the scope of the author's work, although references are given to the best literature on the subject. The author is also careful to point out the importance of practical considerations. The "phosphorus" law, for example, was easy to enforce because all the manufacturers were willing to obey it if they could be protected from competition; also control of the supply was simple. In child labor, however, the law may have to be imposed upon hostile communities, and its enforcement requires continuous inspection and complicated accounting.

A. M. Kidd.

THE LAW OF BUSINESS PAPER AND SECURITIES. By Charles F. Dolle. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, 1920. pp. iv, 423.

This book is not written for lawyers but for business men and young men getting an education in business and in the law. The method of the author is to take each section of the Negotiable Instruments Law and give an explanation with a citation of some cases. As the book is not written for the lawyer it would be unfair to comment on the omission of leading cases, especially Annotated Cases, the failure to refer to articles in the law reviews and the statement of a controverted section without reference to the conflicting opinions. The book is not intended to take the place of Brannan or Crawford as an annotated edition of the Negotiable Instruments Law.

From the point of view of business men and young men getting

a business education the explanations may afford some assistance. It does not seem to the reviewer, however, that this is the best method of stating the law of negotiable instruments for beginners or even for business men. The text exposition, with forms, examples, and illustrations emphasizing the important principles and leaving details to be supplied by the text of the act itself, is much more vivid and readable.

The author has also included a brief synopsis of the law of collections and the acts governing bills of lading, warehouse receipts, and the transfer of certificates of stock, although here again one may question some of the propositions laid down, such as the statement that one purchasing lost or stolen certificates acquires no right to the certificates even when they are endorsed in blank. (9 California Law Review 186, 16 Illinois Law Review 89, 6 Minnesota Law Review 89.)

A. M. Kidd.

LEGAL REASONING AND BRIEFING. By Jesse Franklin Brumbaugh. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1917, pp. xvi, 775.

The introductory chapters include the rules of logic with frequent illustrations from the law. Then there are chapters on legal interpretation and some good suggestions for estimating the value of a case. Attention is directed to the weight of California decisions in code states, although one scarcely recognizes the great codifier under the name "Charles Dudley Field" which the author gives him (page 247). In the chapter on witnesses there is little that is new, the modern development of psychology is hardly referred to, and some of the conclusions of the author are of doubtful validity, such as, for example, the statement that "the perfect example of an artless witness is the innocent testimony of a child." This is only true, if at all, on the supposition that the child is really innocent. In most cases, under coaching and suggestion, it is impossible for the child to remember and discriminate between what actually happened and what the child has been told has happened.

The chapter on estimation of delivery may be valuable, but the impression on the reviewer was that it held up the "bush-league orator" of a former generation as the model to follow; but let the author speak for himself: "For this reason the hair should be brushed loosely high across the forehead, and under no condition should it be parted into two simpering curls from the middle. Such details are symptomatic of a tea-party mind. There should be the results of toilet, but none of its ostentations. The collar should neither be conspicuously high nor too low and never of the negligee pattern. The latter is appropriately adapted to outdoor life where great freedom of movement is essential and where physical labor is required — the speaker who presumes to exhibit the character of rugged and honest simplicity by appearing before his auditors in the costume of the field or workshop is playing an exceedingly cheap role which can never cover up his lack of the real quality. Simplicity he should have, but simplicity is not disappropriateness, and